Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 15.—[New Series. TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828. WHOLE NO. 195. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country. I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t94—pr. adv $2

Coach Making.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and informs them that he continues to make and repair all kinds of GIGS and CARRIAGES, CARRYALLS, &c. He has on hand at this time,

A FIRST RATE

Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon,

which he will sell on accommodating terms, to customers, or any gentleman wishing to purchase. NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, August 8, 1828.—6198

Jonathan Orr's Estate

ON Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1828, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of Johnathan Orr, deceased, in New-Providence, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton Gin and Press Cotton in bales and in seed, Gig, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, of every description, &c. together with a part of the negro property. Sale to continue from day to day until all be sold.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *Admr.*

August 5th, 1828.–3t95.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. The heirs of John Rudisel, deceased. } Original Process. Judgment & Execution granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisel, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chresby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susanah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.

6t99—pr. adv. $2 50. VARDRY McBEE.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t94—pr. adv. $2 50.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Ramsour, deceased, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the executors, legally authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN COULTER, SOLOMON RAMSOUR. } *Exe'tors.*

July 24, 1828.—3194.

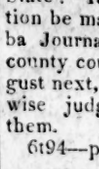
Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.



WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th of September next, the tract of land whereon I now reside, lying on Town Fork, in the county of Stokes. This tract contains 650 acres; about 250 of cleared land, nearly one half of which is low grounds. As no one will wish to purchase the land without seeing it, a further description is deemed unnecessary. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years. HUGH M. PETTUS.

August 1, 1828.—4196.

Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale, at *reduced prices*, by E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, August 18, 1828—3t96

Politics of the Day.

From the National Journal.

If the late Committee on Retrenchment were sincere in their search after instances in which there had been extraordinary payments out of the public money to individuals, we are a little astonished that certain applications of the national funds in 1821, should have escaped their notice and reprehension. The gentlemen composing the majority of that Committee imbibed a passion for details, which would have been more abundantly gratified by carrying back their search to that period. We ought to presume that their object was to convince the public that a system of abuse and extravagance had taken deep root in our political institutions, and if such was their object, they should have traced back the evil to its commencement, and show when, and in what cases, it first exhibited itself. The result of such a thorough search might, it is true, have discovered to them that they had fallen into a trifling error as to the character of the Chieftain whom they and their party have selected to reform those habits of extravagance; but as the majority of the Committee were "*all honorable men*," and took great pains to evade even the suspicion of any design other than the public good, they would doubtless have surrendered their personal predilections at the call of their country, and most magnanimously have united in the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, rather than have taken a successor whose chariness in fingering the public money is more than doubtful.

The cry has gone abroad, that there is in the present Administration a disposition to extravagant expenditurs. The present Chief Magistrate has been vehemently and wantonly slandered by a charge of having received an exorbitant sum of money for his public services; and further, of drawing pay for services not performed, and pay in two capacities at the same time. All this has been plainly refuted yet, for political purposes the cry is still kept up by certain members of Congress, some of whom were on the Committee of Retrenchment, and, of course, "ALL HONORARLE MEN." An alarm equally wanton has spread abroad, that under the head of contingencies, gross misapplications of the public money are made; that horses are kept; for messengers, and that those horses are fed; that persons are employed to keep the avenues to the public offices from being overgrown with grass, &c. &c. Gen. Jackson is pictured to us as having a sort of instinctive horror of contingent expenses; and he is to be elected to put an end to this system of loose payments to exact for every payment a voucher, and to establish a responsibility the most rigid.

All this sounds very well. The only mistake about it is, that it is all idle theory and speculative delusion. A very easy reference to some part of the public life of Gen. Jackson will show that he has no extraordinary reluctance to finger the people's money, and that he is not subject to any singular qualms when that fingering is for mere contingencies, or when no vouchers happen to be forth coming. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of assertion. We will therefore carry our readers back a few years in the history of our country.

Gen. Jackson was a Major General in the army on its reduction in 1821. His pay and allowances for this rank are exhibited in the following abstract for the year 1820, which is given as a specimen of his annual charges against the United States, during six years of his residence on his farm:

Bill from January 1,1820, *to December* 31,1820

Pay,	$2, 400 00
Subsistence,	1, 098 00
Extra rations,	1, 098 00
Forage,	672 00
Servants.	
Pay,	240 00
Subsistence,	292 80
Clothing,	140 16
Rent of Quarters,	400 00
Fuel,	224 00
Transportation of baggage,	166 40
Holding treaty with Choctaw Indians, travelling expenses for self and suite to Dokes Stand,	425 02
Bill at Dokes,	155 78
Pay as Commissioners from 14th Sept. to 21st Oct. 37 days at $8 per day,	296 00
Expenses for General Jackson and his suite on their return.	100 00
Pay as commissioner on return, 21st Oct. to 10th Nov. 20 days,	351 50
	$8, 059 66

Were we disposed to remark upon the proof exhibited in this statement of the willingness of Gen. Jackson, after he had "retired to his farm," to live upon the public bounty, here is a sufficient opportunity. We might expatiate on the spirit, certainly untinctured by any patriotism, or desire to receive only a fair compensation for services rendered, which induced General Jackson to take the public money for the fuel which his own woods yielded for his own fire, the forage which his own fields furnished for his own horses, the rent of his own house, &c. while he was giving back no consideration in services to his country, but enjoying these annual emoluments as a pension—but we forbear.

Gen. Jackson was left out of the army May 31st, 1821. As a disbanded officer he received an additional three months' pay being until the 31st August, 1821. As Governor of Florida he receeived at the rate of $5,000 a year from June 1st, 1828, to January 1st 1822. From June 1st to September 1st, therefore, he received double compensation, as a Major General at the rate of $2,400 a year, and as Governor of Florida, at the rate of $5,000 a year. Again—while as Major General, he was allowed munificently for susbistence, rations, forage, fuel, and for pay, subsistence clothing and quarters for servants, at the rate of about $6,000 a year, as Governor of Florida he was drawing during three months, for contingences which embraced subsistence, forage, quarters, fuel &c. at the rate of about $10,000 a year. It thus appears that while, as a Governor of Florida, he stood before the public as receiving merely $5,000 a year, for three months out of the six that he was employed in that capacity, he received at the rate of about $20,000 a year.

If we mistake not, we have seen it asserted that General Jackson in his domestic habits, diet and drink, is the most abstimeous of men, as devoted humble fare as a monk of Valambrosa, capable of living on hickory nuts and acorns. In order to shed a light on this point, we lay before the public, a few of the charges for "hickory nuts," &c. *paid for him by the United States*, while in Florida on a salary of five thousand dollars.

MONTPELLIER, 31st May, 1821.

THE UNITED STATES, Dr

To Blue & Shomo, Dr.

Stores for Major General Andrew Jackson, U S. Commissioner for receiving the Floridas.

May 14—To 30 lb. Brown Sugar, at 18 cts.	$5 40
" ½ doz. Nutmeg, 1 50	10 76
" 10 lb. Coffee. 40	4 00
" 1½ galls. of Molasses, 1 00	1 50
" 4½ " Pico Madeira Wine, 5 00	22 50
" 52 lb L. Sugar. 33,	17 16
" 2 Boxes Claret Wine, 10 00,	20 00
" 2 do. Cider, 7 00,	14 00
" 2 do real London Porter. 7 00,	14 00
" 3 lb. Gun Powder Tea, 3 00,	9 00
" 25 do Coffee, 40,	10 00
" 274½ " Bacon Hams 15 00	41 17½
" 44 " " Sid s, 10,	4 40
" 1 doz. Dried Tongues,	12 00
" 1 half barrel Fly Market Beef.	13 00
" 6 Bottles Lime, 1 37½,	8 25
" 2 do Lime Juice, 1 50,	3 00
" 1 Box Raisins.	6 00
" 1 do. Almonds, 86 lb 80	10 80
" 1 Quarter Box Spanish Segars,	5 00
" 4½ Gallons (4th proof) Brandy, 4 00,	18 00
" 4½ do. Rye Whiskey, 75,	3 37½
" 50 Spanish Segars,	1 00
	$244 81

The United States, Dr. To John Austin. To the expenses of Major General Andrew Jackson, Commissioner for receiving the Floridas, from the 20th April, to the 8th of May, 1821, for Boarding himself and family, as per bill rendered. $277 75.

Cant. Montpelier, 15 June, 1821.

General Jackson,

To James Earls, Dr.

To Pork.	$4 00	
To 24 lb butter,	9 00	
		13 00

Cant Montpelier, 15th June, 1828.

General Jackson,

To L Reinder, Dr.

1821, January 21—3 lb Candles,	$1 12½	
" 1 lb. Mustard,	1 00	
" 1½ doz. Pipes,	50	
" 87½ lb. Pork,	7 00	
" 9½ lb. Mutton,	1 18¾	
		10 81¼

Cant. Montpelier, 15th June, 1821.

General Jackson,

To E. Thompson, Dr.

For 124 Fowls	23 00

Gen. Jackson and Suite,

To Mr. Manual, Dr.

For subsistence, Forage &c.

From the 16th June to the 11th July. $200

United States. Dr.

To D. A. Blain·

For forage furnished the United States Commissioner for the reception of the Floridas, and suite.

1821—To 2028 lbs Hay, a 1½ cents.	80 42
To 1750 lbs. Fodder a 2 cents,	35 00
To 54 Barrels Corn, a $1 50,	81 00
	146 42

The United States,

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, Comm'r for the reception of the Eloridas Dr. From 22d April to 17th July, 1821.

To necessary expenses incurred by him from the time of his arrival at New Orleans, until he received possession of Pensacola and for which no receipts were taken, and which are not included in any other account,	$370 15

I certify that three hundred and seventy dollars and fifteen cents were actually expended as above charged and for which no regular vouchers were obtained, *J. G. Bronough*, P. Sec'y for Gov. Jackson.

Pensacola, 17th July, 1821.

The United States.

For the Commissioner Gen. Andrew Jackson, To Eph. A. Blaine, Dr.

May 1821—To 9 galls. Brandy, at $2 50		$22 50
27½ do Madeira Wine, at $5 00		137 50
19½ do Old Whiskey, 75 cents		14 62½
6 boxes of Claret, 12 00		72 00
2 do Small Bottled 13 00		26 00
1 Cask Porter. 8 doz. 3 50		28 00
1 Dozen Syrup.		8 00
1 Dozen Noyeau,		8 00
3 Bottles Bitters,		3 00
150 lbs Rice, at 3½ cts per lb.		5 25
2 boxes Pickles, at 4 50		9 00
6 boxes Segars, at 4 50		24 00
1 box Tea, 4 lbs 1 50		6 00
2 boxes Candles 64 lbs, at 50 cts.		32 00
2 do of Soap, at 3 00		6 00
220 lbs. Brown Sugar at 9 cts.		19 80
80 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 25		20 00
66 Hams 968 lbs. Bacon, at 6 cts.		58 03
1 Keg Lard,		7 98
Beef furnished, July 10, to Aug 7.		52 43¾
1 bag Coffee, 181 lbs. at 28 cts.		50 68
1 do of Salt.		2 00
Hams at 15 cents,		6 67½
Butter, 76 lbs. at 37½		28 13
24 Mackerels		1 54
2 cords Wood		7 00
2 boxes of Syrup		24 00
2 barrels superfine Flour, at $5		10 00
1 barrel of Corn Meal		4 00
252 loaves of Bread, at 6¼ cents		15 75
June 21, to Aug. 7		
Market Bills. Vegetables.	109 48	
Fresh Fish,	30 00	
Chickens,	53 00	
Fresh Pork,	30 00	
Turkeys,	12 00	
Eggs,	10 00	
Mutton,	15 00	
Repairs for out-buildings and stables for General and suit's horses,	31 00	
Tho steward for 47 days, at $1 per day.	47 00	
		1, 047 39
Amounting to for about three months.		$2, 333 33

These details we earnestly recommend to the perusal of the Committee on Retrencument. They not only show that Gen. Jackson's fare was something better than *hickory nuts;* but they also show that he was not reluctant to demand money from the Treasury, in gross amounts, without going through the formality of producing vouchers. Hickory nuts! Here we have Noyeau at 8 dollars a dozen, London Porter at 7 dollars a box, Claret at 10 dollaas a box, Madeira at 5 dollars a gallon, Brandy (4th proof) at 4 dollars a gallon, Gun-Powder tea at 3 dollars a pound. Lime Juice Syrup, Old Whiskey, Segars, &c., &c., excellent fare for an abstinent! Admirable military diet! An item of $277 75 for nine days,' board for the General and family is pretty good proof that he lived on something better than hickory nuts. The public pocket was deep and a handful, more or less, would not be missed.

Then we have $370 15. for which no receipts were taken, demanded and allowed on Bronough's certificate that this amount had been expended, and not included in any other account. If Gen. Jackson could ask and obtain money from the Treasury, without specifying and proving items, we shall be glad to be informed with what justice he could refuse to allow accounts on the same principle, were he the President? Accounts are not thus allowed under the present Administration; and when we are told that General Jackson is to reform our present system, it must mean that he will abolish a *rigid*, and substitute a *lax* system of settlement.

We regret that the advocates of General Jackson, by the course of hostility to the present Administration which they have pursued, should have imposed on us the necessity of exhibiting these proofs of General Jackson's readiness to appropriate abundantly of the public money to his own purposes whenever the opportunity was allo

ded him ; and of his unwillingness to be fettered in his demands by those forms which have been established for the purpose of preventing fraud and establishing a strict economy. But when we have been told, with audacity seldom paralleled, that the present Administration have been notoriously extravagant, and that General Jackson is the only man who could be selected, for his attachment to economy, his inflexible purity, his disinterested patriotism, effectually to reform this system, and introduce one of rigid accountability and economical appropriation, what course was left but to show how entirely the practice of General Jackson belies the professions and assertions of his adherents.—We may defy those adherents to produce from the whole history of our country an individual instance where so few services have been so liberally rewarded, or where republican simplicity and economy have been so completely disregarded, and the public money so recklessly drawn and distributed, as in the case of General Jackson. We might as resonably expect to see the interests of morality promoted by placing a worn out debauchee at the head of our system of education, as that the elevation of General Jackson would lead to any economical improvement in the disbursing departments of our Government.

Jackson Outrages.—We recently announced to our readers, that in consequence of his disclosures relative to the connection between General Jackson and Col. Burr, the house of Judge Williams, of Tennessee, was invested by a riotous assemblage of the friends of General Jackson, and every kind of insult and arrogance was resorted to for the purpose of alarming and deterring the man who had dared to revive the forgotton incidents and slumbering suspicions of twenty years ago.

There seems to be a great degree of sensitiveness in the friends of General Jackson on this Burr question. The following letter from Dr. Amstrong, of Tennessee, narrates a most determined effort to assassinate him, at the moment when he was collecting and arranging information on the same subject. It has been frequently hinted, that an attack was about to be made on Dr. Armstrong, whose expositions of the character and conduct of the General, in the spirited essays, entitled "The Tennessean," have rendered him particularly odious to the Chieftain and his friends.

We have reached a strange age, when boasting that we are the freest in thought, in word, in action, of any people on earth, we are to see that boast put to shame by the outragous conduct of a set of men, who, having set up a military standard, rely exclusively on force for the possession of the highest places in the Union. Will the people acquiesce in this revolution, which is only preliminary to one more awful in its character? If they will—let us, at least, have the modesty hereafter to be silent on the subject of our superior freedom, in order that, with an easier grace, we may decline into despotism.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Focus (Louisville,) Extra.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED.

Copy of a letter from Dr. James L. Armstrong, author of "The Tennessean," dated "Davis's Milis, Bedford County, Tenn. 17th July, 1828.

In the 3d No. of the Tennessean, I have said, 'that I was afraid of the daggers and pistols of Gen. Jackson's assassins.' This has been verified. On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, four men rode up to my shop, got down, and went in. I was sitting in the front piazza of my dwelling house, and saw them. Supposing them to be men who might have business with me, I left the house unarmed and alone, and proceeded to my shop, almost 150 yards distant. The assassins had seated themselves in the back room of my shop, with their backs toward me, two being on each side of the door. As soon as I had entered and discovered who they were, I was convinced some outrage was intended. The assassins were by name,—Malcolm Gilchrist, from Alabama; Jessee Taylor, from the Western District of Tennessee; and William Gilchrist and Archibald Yell, from Shelbyville, Tenn. On casting my eyes around, I discovered that they were armed with large clubs; and also in the breasts of several, I could see the handles of dirks and pistols, especially the assassin Yell. This is the same Yell who is a member of our Legislature, and figured as the Jackson bully at last session. He is the same Yell, who certified for Parish, that I was the author of 'The Tennessean,' and procured certificates against the character of John Woods.—These fellows very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was their object to force me to sign something disgraceful, I told them I was unarmed and alone, and that it was very unfair to be thus set upon *in my own house.* At this time I was standing near the back door of my shop, and had time to reflect that there was a neighbor who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was probably some company, and also where I might procure arms to defend myself. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper,—which I did not see, nor do I now know its contents. Seeing me disinclined to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or he would—at this moment, believing from the movements of the party, that they certainly designed to assassinate me, I sprung out of the house, and retreated as fast as I could towards Davis's Store—the assassins followed me rapidly.—One of them, (Malcolm Gilchrist,) who lives in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed. This fellow pursured me in front of the others, and in endeavoring to draw his pistol from his breast, he dropped and lost it. The pistol has since been found, and was heavily loaded—and it is now in my possession. On the return of the assassins to their horses, a crippled youth who was near my shop, saw them looking for it, and heard the fellow say how he had lost it.

I was pursued across the river, and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side, the two *Gilchrists* overtook me and knocked me down with their clubs, and would surely have killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am *old* and have *grand children*,—the assassins were *all* comparatively *young* men.

I am bruised and mangled all over, and my head is cut to the skull, and I am just able to hold my pen, and cannot do this subject justice, as I feel a considerable weight and concussion of the brain.

On last Monday morning I was in Shelbyville, procuring documents to write a No. on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr. This no doubt these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me. Thank God, they have not, as yet, done either. But I really consider my life in danger, and therefore suppose I shall be compelled to desist from giving information to the people, relative to Gen. Jackson. As a parting word, I ask my countrymen to pause, and think before it is too late what kind of man they desire to make President.

JAMES M. AMRSTRONG.

A suspicious individual named Pratt, who gave different accounts of his place of residence, was convicted at Saratoga before a Special Session on the 16th inst. of stealing $14 in cash from a trunk.—While in custody on the snceeding Sunday night, he had the temerity to pass out of his room, to that of the adjoining, which he succeeded in entering, though the emminent hazard of his life. Here he was repulsed by a person sleeping within; but knocking him down, Pratt descended to a room below, where an effort was made to arrest him by the landlord. Eluding the vigilance of the latter, however, Pratt dashed through a window cutting himself severely, and made his escape, nearly naked. He was traced to an adjoining forest, and retaken on Monday evening. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Argus.

Gold and Silver continue to flow into England, which now has become what Spain formerly was—the great channel through which the precions metals pass into Europe. In the course of one week, in the early part of June, the East India Company received above 750,000*l* in Gold and Silver, from Bengal and Bombay; and nearly two millions of dollars arrived during the same period, from Peru and the South West coast of America.

Courier.

The time has now arrived when the people of the Southern States are seriously called on "*to calculate the cost of the union, and to enquire of what use is this most unequal alliance.*" And there are many politicians among us who seem to have settled the matter among themselves, and to have arrived at the conclusion, that the value of the union is not equal to the burdens it imposes; and are therefore clamorous in recommending a dissolution of "this most unequal alliance." If, however, the people of the Southern States are disposed to "calculate," let them look at both sides of the account, and at all the *entries*, for and against, and not strike their balance upon the review merely of a single item. Let them, if they choose, place on the one side the burdens imposed by the Tariff, the duty on a yard of Broadcloth, and let them make the most of it.

And on the other hand, let them count the cost of seceding from the union.—Should Georgia or South Carolina undertake to set up for themselves, the first step would be to raise an army, of sufficient force to maintain their "*state rights.*" As a withdrawal from the union would be tantamount to a declaration of war against all the other states, and actual war would immediatly ensue. The expense of supporting a vast army would weigh very heavy against a yard of British Broadcloth.

Our Commerce would be entirely cut off; for the Champions of "state rights" have no navy, no shipping. Let this item also be put down against the yard of Broadcloth. Having no foreign commerce, no domestic manufactories, our cotton would be a useless thing—we could neither sell abroad nor manufacture at home—it would rot in our fields. Let this also be set down against the yard of Broadcloth. After the annihilation of commerce, the expenses of government, of the immense military force necessary to repel invasion from without and keep down insurrection within, could only be defrayed by resorting to internal taxes.—Let the amount of these taxes be "calculated" and set down against the yard of broadcloth.

This is but a single leaf in the *Leger;* but let it be "calculated and summed up, and we will go on with the account."

Savannah Mercury.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

London, June 17.

Mr. Lawrence, the American charge des Affaires, had a very long conference yesterday with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign office.

Letters from Vienna, to the 3d June, state that at last date from the Russian Army, there had been no fighting, except in the prosecution of the siege of Brailaw, and that it was believed the invading army would not pass the boundaries of Wallachia and Moldavia without express orders from the Emperor. This is confirmatory of the reports of concession on the part of Turkey, and the hesitation on the part of Russia.

Accounts from Corfu to May 17, state that Antolico continued to be besieged by the Greeks.

Brailow was invested by a corps of 18000 Russians, and the trenches were opened on the 21st of May, very near the fortress, for the purpose of making a breach. The Turkish garrison had set fire to the suburbs. Two Russian battalions were ordered to drive the Turks out of them; they penetrated into the streets which were choaked up with rubbish, and charged the Turks at the point of the bayonet, while the fortress fired at them with mortars. About 160 Turks were killed and taken prisoners.

It was reported that a number of Cossacks had been brought prisoners into Brailow, and by the Pacha's orders hanged on the walls of the fortress, in sight of the Russian army. The soldiers were enraged. It was feared the taking of Brailow would be attended with dreadful massacre.

Russia.—We find in the London Courier the official details of operations of the Russian army before Brailow. They are becoming interesting, although they progress but gradually. The Emperor was on the spot; and on the 22d May, bestowed honors upon such of the soldiers as had distinguished themselves, naming them Knights of St. George, and fixing the cross with his own hand to the button-hole and embracing the oldest of their number, who already wore three crosses. On the next day he rode out to examine the progress of the works; and it is observed that the Turks, who had hitherto seemed to respect the promenades of his majesty, saluted him with the cannon balls from their ramparts. On the 24th, while examining the works from a hill, the Emperor received a flag of truce from Paca, thanking him for the humane treatment which he had extended to the Turkish prisoners. The messenger carried back a declaration, that, after three o'clock the next morning, the garrison could not effect any terms. On the subsequent morning a battery of twenty-four cannon was opened on the fortress, and the bastion against which it was directed was silenced in an hour. The Emperor left the siege on that day for the frontier. On this way the Governor of Ismail gave him news that the Ataman of the Cossacks had declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia.

On the 26th, the fortress is said to have been on fire for three hours, and the progress of the besiegers to have been considerable.

On the 25th, the Russian army had not passed the Danube at any point. It is said that the numerous strong fortresses on that river had received supplies from Constantinople, that would greatly impede its passage.

A naval action took place before Anapo on the 27th, between the Russians and the Turks, in which the flotilla of the latter was destroyed with a loss of 1200 men and six standards. The time was still wasting before the fortress of Brailow, and it was evident that the Russians did not consider it safe to pass the Danube, having that and the other strong places in their rear.

The London Observer of the 22d June, has the follwing paragraph.

The Sultan had endeavoured in vain to form a treaty with Austria, which would have prevented any acquisition of territory by the Russians. The great strength of the Turks is to be exerted at Shumla, on the high road to Constantinople, where they foiled the Russians in the last war; but should the Emperor be so tardy in his advances, he will not be in a condition to attack or turn this celebrated pass until the next campaign. The Archduke Michels, who commands the left wing of the Russian armies, will have to reduce Varna in his progress, but it is supposed that the Russian fleet will contribute to the speedy fall of this strong place. The Emperor had visited Odessa to hasten the supplies, and had again left the town for head-quarters. We believe the plan of the Rusians is, by landing a large force to the north-east of Constantinople, to turn Shumla, and render it useless. But suppose Russia victorious in an eminent degree, what will be the reward of all this waste of labour and of life? The settlement of this point is pregnant with danger to Europe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Olympia, Capt. Wood, arrived at New York on Monday, 11th inst. from Havre, by which conveyance are received Paris papers to the 30th of June inclusive and Havre to the 2d of July. The latest London dates are to the 27th of June, inclusive.

The official bulletin, from the Camp at Satonnawa, of the 8th June, N. S. details the operations connected with the passage of the Danube. The Turks had thrown up intrenchments near the gates of Isaktscha, planted cannon and made show of resistance. The position was advantageous, and commanding. These batteries opened on the Russians; the Turkish right was protected by an impassable morass; the left by the fortress of Isaktscha. It was necessary to force this position, and to effect it a brigade of Chasseurs, on foot, was embarked at Ismail, and ascended the Danube in merchant ships, escorted by a part of the flotilla. At another place, two divisions, under the command of Gen. Rudzwch, made a junction at the point where the river was to be crossed, and on the 7th of June, his Majesty joined them.

After delivering his orders, he repaired to the encampment of the regiments of Tschemigoff and Poltova. A solemn *te deum* was sung, and on the 8th at 1 o'clock the Emperor took his post on an eminence at the commencement of the dyke which led to the Danube. At dawn, a battery of 24 twelve pounders erected to silence the fire of the Turkish batteries, opened a cannonade in concert with the flotilla. The Turks answered with vigor; but the embarkation was effected. The *Attaman* of the Zaporogue Cossacks, proffered his light batteaux and his cossacks for the Emperor's service, and displayed great zeal and useful activity at this moment. In gaining the Turkish bank of the river, the Russians had tos ustain the enemy's cannonade and to cross a deep marsh, both which obstacles were overcome, and the right shore of the Danube gained.

The commandant of the flotilla, though wounded at the commencement of the action, did not quit his post. At eleven o'clock, the Turkish batteries, one of which had been underminded and exploded, killing and wounding thirty men, were in the power of the Russians. Eight battalions, and several cannon were disembarked, and the Turks were in full retreat towards the fortress of Isaktscha, of which they set fire to the suburbs. They lost 12 cannons and 2 mortars. Their loss was not known; that of the Russians was less than might have been expected. It was supposed that a bridge would have to be completed over the river in a few days.

Camp of Satonnowa, June 11th.—The embarkation of the Russians continued after a passage of the Danube was effected. The construction of the bridge was carried on with rapidity. On the 9th, at 11 o'clock, the remaining suburbs of Isaktscha were consumed by the Turks. In the afternoon the Emperor crossed to the Turkish side, conducted by the Zapoorogue Cossacks, late subjects of the Porte, and after visiting the ports which has been occupied, returned.

On the 10th, a letter from the Pacha d'Isaktscha announced his intention to surrender. He was allowed until ten the next morning to accept the capitulation offered. On that morning two Turkish deputies approached to give notice that the terms were accepted, and the fortress ready to surrender. At 3 o'clock, two Pachas, Evoul the commandant of Isaktscha, and Hassen who had been driven to take refuge there after the defeat of his troops on the 7th, paid their respects to the emperor. The town was occupied by the Russians, who found the shops all open, and the inhabitants ready to receive them, mingling peacefully with the officers and soldiers.

The garrison and the two Pachas had permission to retire at liberty. 89 pieces of artillery, 17 standards, the munitions and provisions of the fortress, which were considerable, fell into the hands of the Russians. On the same day news was received of a battle which took place on the 9, near Brailow, between the two flotillas. The Russians had seventy barks of all sizes, the Turks thirty-two. The fight commenced in the morning and was very brisk; but the Turkish admiral soon struck his flag and after some hours twenty-five other Turkish vessels were taken, sunk, burnt or run aground. The six that remained took shelter under the guns of the Castle of Matchine. This victory rendered the situation of Brailow still more critical. The bridge on the Danube was completed. A brigade of cavalry was crossing at the latest advices, and the whole army was to follow.

We learn from the Russian Bulletin of June 13th, published in the Gazette of France of the 30th, that between the 30th May and 3d June, the works in the trenches were pushed on with success, and the third parallel was about to be opened. On the 2d, the fire of all the batteries of the Russian right flank was increased, and at seven in the same evening a bomb thrown from a mortar caused the explosion of a large powder magazine behind the central gate. Different parties of Turkish Infantry made a sally on the Russian left at seven o'clock in the morning, and forming in an irregular mass to the number of 800, proceeded in direction of one of the batteries. They were repulsed after a gallant resistance, swaying off all their dead and wounded except 7, left on the field. The Russians lost 5 killed and 25 wounded.

N. B. The dates in the Bulletin, of the descent before the fortress of Anapa, are old style. Twelve days should be added to rectify them.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.

The Seraskier has received orders to march with a part of the troops assembled at Adrianople, to defend the approaches of the Danube. The Sultan himself intends to depart for Adrianople. He has only 20,000 men encamped at Chomula. His whole military force is as follows;—40,000 regular infantry; 10,000 spahis, (regular cavalry;) 20,000 artillery; 10,000 artillerists in the forts and castles on the Bosphorus and Dardannelles—In the whole 80,000 men organised in the European manner. In addition are 20,000 Albanians; 10,000 Bosniacks; 20,000 Romeliots and Bulgarians; 15,000 Asiatics—Total 65,000 trained in the ancient system. Of this number 80,000 only can be spared to make face against the Russians, and of those some are required for the garrisons on the Danube.

Milledgeville, August 7.

Daring Outrage.—A gentleman of Virginia, of the name of W. Boulton, on his way from Tallahassee, stopped in this place on Wednesday morning. He started again northward after taking breakfast. At about 12 o'clock the same day, and a few miles only from Milledgeville, he was attacked by two negroes, stabbed and robbed of about fifty dollars. He was besides much bruised by the blows he received while on the ground insensible. The wound is not mortal; a rib prevented the dirk penetrating to a vital part. The negroes have not as yet been apprehended, notwithstanding the exertions of the Police officers and other gentlemen who went in search of them. The money stolen from Mr. Boulton is thus described by him; a $20 bill of the state of Georgia; two $10's of the United States Bank; a $10 bill of the state of Alabama; and 5 or $6 in change—not recollected. This is the first time that a crime of this nature has been committed in this neighborhood, and especially in the day time. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be caught and brought to justice.

Southron.

On Friday, July 11, a house in Alton, owned by Messrs. J. & J. *Mooney*, and occupied by Capt. Jacob Chamberlain, was struck by lightning, about four o'clock in the afternoon. It entered the house at the top, shattered one end in pieces, of the backside and part of the foreside unboarded, one corner post shattered to atoms and some parts of it thrown a dozen rods. The other corner post split from top to bottom—thence across the roof, tearing off shingles and boards, to the other end—thence down a spar and ended in a post. Providentially the family escaped without any serious injury, all, however, were partially stunned. A bed on which a young lady was lying, with her head within eight or ten inches of the post, was thrown with great force, in every direction, at some distance—the lady received no essential injury. A basket of tow and another of cotton, were set on fire in the chamber, and but for the presence of mind of Mr. Chamberlain, the house in a few minutes must have been consumed.

Com.

Outrage.—A young gentleman and lady, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, while sitting in a sequestered spot between the first and Third Avenues last evening, were set upon by three ruffians. They asked what o'clock it was, and when the gentleman drew out his watch, they attempted to wrest it from him. He succeeded in keeping it, however, and according to the report, seeming to have more regarded for the trinket than the lady, ran to the Rose Hill Tavern to call for help. Help, however, must have been long delayed, for according to the same report, before assistance came, the scoundrels had perpetrated the last outrage on the female. One of them is said to be in custody, who called himself William Gibbs. We scarce give credit to this report. It is improbable that any gentleman would have left a woman who was under his protection, in such circumstances. The trial of the person in custody will, however, bring the whole matter to light.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Gov. Cass, and Col. Menard, of Illinois, have been appoined Commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Ottoway, Pattawatamie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the extinction of their title to the mining country upon Fever River, and also to a tract of land South of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and to another, to connect the settlements of Indiana. The season is so far advanced, that we learn it will be impracticable to hold the council this year for the lead country—it will be held next season. Some of the other objects committed to the commissioners will be effected this year.

Det. Gaz.

Preventive against Moths—The destruction to clothing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months, is not only extremely vexatious, but often of serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state, upon the authority of a respected medical friend, who has often tested its efficacy in this particular, that the *Calamus* or *Sweet Flag Root*, abounding in our vicinity, being cut in thin slices, and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the assaults of this destructive insect.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Issac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Burke....Mr. Burgin, *S.* Messrs. Kincade and Britain, *C.*

Stokes....Emanuel Shober, *S.* Gabriel T. Moore and Henry A. Martin, *C.*

Guilford....Jonathan Parker, *S.* Francis L. Simpson and George C. Mendenhall, *C.*

Orange...James Mebane, *S.* John Stockard and ——— Waddell, *C.*

Town of Hillsboro'....Frederick Nash.

Lincoln....Michael Reinhardt, *S.* Bartlett Shipp and Andrew A. Loretz, *C.*

Rutherford....Mr. Shuford, *S.* Messrs. Webb and Graham, *C.*

Montgomery....Edmund Deberry, *S.* James Lilly and Col. Reuben Kendall, *C.*

Anson....Clement Marshall, *S.* Jno. Smith and ——— Morrison, *C.*

Richmond....Tryon McFarland, *S.* Nathan Gibson and Neill Nicholson, *C.*

Robeson....Archibald McEachin, *S.* —— McPurcell and Warren Alford, *C.*

Wilkes....Gen. Welborn, *S.* Messrs. Saintclair and Gordon, *C.*

Randolph....Gen. Gray, *S.* Hugh Weeks and —— Hancock, *C.*

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Argus contains an estimate of the probable strength of parties in the next Legislature of that State. The estimate, it is asserted, is founded on good and sufficient information; and the result is,

For Adams,	58
Jackson,	28
Doubtful,	12

Pennsylvania can give nearly 200,000 votes: at the last election Jackson received something over 38,000; so that a large portion of the voters of that state did not attend the polls. The developments in Congress last winter, and the recent proceedings of the disunionists in South-Carolina and Georgia, have excited an interest in the Presidential election, never before felt in Pennsylvania; and the consequence is, that those who did not repair to the polls at the last election, are now aroused, and their votes, unless every thing which we read and hear from Pennsylvania, be not all deception, will be given to the Administration Candidates. It is the support of those who did not vote at the last election,—of the Menonites, Quakers, and thousands of sober and reflecting citizens,—which will carry the Administration triumphant over the prostrate ranks of Jackson in Pennsylvania. That the noisy partizans of the General, the needy adventurers who have flocked around him, would desert his standard, we never had the folly to expect; because if they are defeated, they lose nothing—if they succeed, they gain all:—but we have ever relied, and we still rely, on the *people*, farmers, the industrious mechanics, the staid and sober men of the country, to sustain the present administration and re-elect Mr. Adams. To this portion of the community, *facts* need only to be addressed, to withdraw them from the support of the Military Candidate: *facts* have been laid before them, and not in Pennsylvania, not in this State alone, but throughout the Union, they are fast coming over to the good cause, the cause of the constitution and civil liberty, and thus leaving vacancies in the ranks of the General, which even military conscription cannot fill. We say therefore to the friends of the Administration in this State, slack not in your zeal; be up and doing: your cause is the cause of the country, and with proper exertion, will most assuredly triumph.

Jackson poetry.—The following elegant couplet was drank as a toast, at the celebration of the 4th of July by the "Jackson Guards," of Columbia, Tenn.:—

God save our states from grand distraction,
And give glorious success to General Andrew Jackson!

We have copied from the *Richmond Whig*, the following returns from Kentucky, with the accompanying remarks of the editor. They are all which we have received; and if they furnish any cause of gratulation to the Jacksonians, they are welcome to make the most of it. They are rejoicing not a little, that thus far they are not *worse beaten*; and now pretend to have strong hopes of gaining the victory, after all. Perhaps their hopes may be realized; but they had better prepare themselves in time for another *Waterloo* defeat, more disastrous than the one which has recently overwhelmed them in Louisiana.

FROM THE WHIG.

KENTUCKY.—We have returns in whole or in part from 20 counties of Kentucky. In these, Metcalfe was ahead between fourteen and fifteen hundred votes. If the same proportion hold throughout the state, his majority will reach from 14 to 15000. Accounts from Ky. on the day of the election speak confidently of a majority of at least 7000. But there is evidently, much doubt about the temper of the Green River Country, both sides claiming it. The majority for the Administration generally in counties friendly, exceeds the estimate made before the election. Many of the counties below, are in the supposed Jackson districts of Lecompte, Moore and Wickliffe. So far, we are not only sanguine, but the result is better than we anticipated. We believe Metcalfe will be elected by a large majority, but remembering what a silly figue our neighbour the Enquirer cut, when it prophesied on the day of election in 1827, that John Randolph would be re-elected to the Senate without opposition, we shall forbear to halloo until we get out of the woods.

	METCALFE.	BARRY.
Jefferson	708	920
Owen	128	298
Anderson	68	264
Henry	356	431
Boone	223	151
FIRST DAY.		
Mason	84[illegible]	468
Fayette	357 majority	
Woodford	438	312
Bourbon	814	584
Garrard	707	87
Clarke	635	336
Scott to dinner time	310	747
Montgomery do.	311	280
Nicholas	269	362
Franklin	277	377
Shelby	674	471
Madison	300 majority	
Jessamine	412	697
Bracken	100 majority	
Fleming	60 do.	
	7,982	6,489

We have also been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

Lexington, August 6.

The polls have just closed. Metcalfe's majority in this county is 357. No doubt his majorty in this Congressional district will be 1000.

Nat. Journal.

A friend of Gen. Jackson, in Mecklenburg, has taken exception to our remarks on the result of the Senatorial election in that county:—he says that "Mr. Davidson could not have been elected, without the suport of a portion of the Jackson party." We did not say that the election was a test of the strength of the two parties, because e were well enough acquainted with that county to know, that local and personal feelings, independent on politics, influenced the votes of many persons on both sides; but we did believe, and we still believe, that the leaders of the Jackson party exerted themselves to the utmost to elect their candidate, and we stated *facts* corroborative of this belief. That they failed, in consequence of a portion of their party voting for the administration candidate, may be the case, as the gentleman from Mecklenburg writes us; and that he may have the full advantage of his explanation, we let it pass undisputed. It is a matter of little moment, as to the general result of the election, whether Mecklenburg votes for Adams or Jackson; and whether the latter obtains one-half, three fourths, or the whole of its suffrages, is quite unimportant. The battle will be won or lost in another part of the country; and if the Hero is defeated there, neither Mecklenburg, nor North-Carolina, can retrieve his fallen fortunes.

Louisiana.—The total amount of votes for Governor, is stated to be as follows: Derbigny, 3435; Thomas, 1195; (Administration)—Butler, 1604; Marigny, 1288, Jacksonians)—majority for the Administration candidates, 1738.

The Senate of Louisiana is composed of 17 members, and the House of Representatives of 50—in the former body, there are stated to have been returned 10 friends of the Administration, and in the latter 27 or 28—giving an Administration majority in both branches.

By a law of that State, on the first Monday of November next, and the two following days, Electors of President and Vice President, are to be chosen by the people, in the following manner: The State is divided into 5 Electoral Districts, and any person entitled to a vote for members of the Legislature, can vote for 5 persons, all of whom must reside in different electoral districts from each other. Two persons inhabiting the same district cannot be chosen Electors; and the person in each district, who obtains a greater number of votes than any other candidate, *residing in the same district*, shall be one of the Electors.

Charleston Courier.

Louisiana Elections—We have received the New-Orleans papers to the 19th ult. inclusive.—They communicate the entire result of the entire election in Mr. Gurley's district, from which it appears that his majority is 54.

From Mr. Brent's district, we have the following state of the votes, from which we infer that Mr. Brent is not re-elected.

	Brent.	*Overton.*
St. Landry,	320	60
St. Mary,	94	99
St. Martin,	189	76
Lafayette,	65	139
Rapides,	61	219
Natchitochos,	127	152
Catahoula,	29	145
Avoyells,	15	179
	910	1069

The following paragraph explains the cause of Mr. Brent's losing the vote of Avoyells, which gave 171 votes for the Administration Governor, and 16 for his opponent:—"Mr. Brent lost the entire vote of Avoyells, by his course relative to the public lands in that parish. The vote of Avoyels will elect Gen. Overton, beyond doubt. Wasita, Claiborne, and Concordia have not been heard from.—Brent will probably have the majority in the three parishes."

The re-election of Mr. Brent has been always considered doubtful. He has refrained from any exertion to secure his election; and it was generally circulated through his district that he had abandoned that State, and had become an active citizen of Maryland, taking part in the local elections of that state, and as having actually given his vote in them, and claimed his citizenship as a Marylander. His family have been absent from Louisiana for six years, during all which time, he has only twice visited the district. These circumstances gave a strong colour to the report circulated by his political opponents, that he had left the State of Louisiana altogether; and it is rather a proof of his great personal popularity that he obtained so large a minority, than of his declining influence that he did not obtain a majority.

Nat. Journal.

The Jacksonites chuckle prodigiously over Mr. Brent's defeat in Louisiana. It shows what need they are in of comfort, when *such* a victory exalts them so much. Brent had not been in Louisiana for three years; he was beaten by a hundred votes; Derbigny, the administration candidate, received a larger vote in his district than his Jackson rival, yet there is as loud crowing as if Massachusetts had hoisted the bloody colours. The gentlemen are thankful for small favors.

Whig.

Wm. P. M. Wood, the editor of the Buffaloe Republican, and the person whose forgeries of letters from the late Richard Stockton of New Jersey, to *himself*, were relied upon so triumphantly to prove the "bargain" between Mr. Adams and the Federalists, has made "a moonlight flit" from Buffaloe. *Whig.*

NEW YORK.

We have before us a letter from an intelligent gentleman who has recently made a tour through New York, from which we make the following extract:

"I am well acquainted with one of the members of the legislature of New York; he is a gentleman of influence and intelligence, and a warm friend of the Administration; from him I learn that many of the members of the legislature who were warm supporters of General Jackson last winter while at Albany, and attended the Jackson caucuses, have joined the Administration since their return to their constituents. He shewed me a paper published at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, in which a notice was inserted calling a meeting of the friends of the Administration, signed by a committee of ten persons, three of whom are members of the legislature, and were decided Jacksonites during the last winter."

Marylander.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman of distinction now in New Jersey, to his friend in this city.

"The vote of Massachusetts is not more certain for Mr. Adams than that of New Jersey. The contest may be warm, but I do not apprehend it will be close. The result is as certain as any thing of this sort can be. There will be an Administration majority in every county of the State, with the exception, perhaps, of two, and a majority of 5000 in the whole, is confidently expected." *ib.*

Divest Gen. Jackson of his *military* character and what remains? Before the battle of Orleans, did any one ever discover his capacity for the office of President or did any one ever dream of his aspiring to such an honor? How did he become qualified? Does it require years of study and preparation to make a county-court lawyer, and shall a man be fit for the Presidency by intuition? Does it require a lifetime to become familiar with the laws of a single State, and does Gen. Jackson understand constitutional and international law, without education, without study, and without experience?

Virg. Free Press.

Yesterday afternoon Samuel Patch, who performed the famous leap at Patterson Falls, undertook to perform a similar feat at Hoboken. From five to six hundred spectators assembled on the green before Van Buskirk's Hotel, and the water was covered with boats full of people. A sloop was moored at a little distance from the shore, and a platform was erected at mast head on which Patch took his station. It was estimated to be about ninety feet from the surface of the water. After it was judged that a proper number of spectators had assembled, Patch leaped from the platform into the water, and was taken up without having received any other injury than a bruise on one of his eyes.

N. Y. E. Post.

From the New York Enquirer.

Coats off (in warm weather.)—A gentleman by the name of *Cotes*, took himself *off*, last week, from his boarding house, and *unfortunately* forgot to pay his landlady for some two or three months' board; he will probably make an attempt to put himself *on* some other person, which would be quite uncomfortable this wram weather.

Catching Cold.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered in Kentucky for the apprehension of a horse thief, whose name is *Colde*. There are hopes of his being taken.

Shoulder arms!—Owing to the bursting of a cannon in Pennsylvania, on the fourth ult. a man was under the necessity of having both *arms* taken off near the *shoulders*. By the laws of that state, he is excused from *carrying arms* for the future.

A great Walker.—A Mr. *Walker*, near Albany, weighed 310 pounds a few days since. This is the least he has been known to weigh for several years.

Robbing the Mail.—A male (not a female) was knocked down, a short time since, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and robbed of four or five dollars, and a silver watch.

Leg Bail.—A man was put on the limits, last week, in this city. Mr. *Thomas B. Legge* was his *bail*.

Currying favors.—A tanner, near Utica, advertises for the *favor of tanning and currying* the farmers' hides. It is said he will be refused by most of them.

AN UNSPOKEN SPEECH.

Lord Mountmorris, says Barrington, sent a florid speech, which he intended to have spoken in the Irish House of Lords, to the Press:—the debate on which the speech was to be spoken did not ensue; but his lordship having neglected to countermand the publication his studied harangue appeared next day in the Dublin newspapers, with all the suppositious cheerings, &c. duly interspersed! I believe, he adds, a similar *faux pas* has been committed by some English legislator.

A like *faux pas* has occurred in the United States, except that there was no cheerings and hear hims interspersed.

Bulletin.

Ladiss wanted.—A paper printed in the State of Alabama speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is, as soon as possible, hurried to the hymenial altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies? Whether the cottons or broadcloths are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles.—They shall have *protection* forever.

Cure for the Dropsy.—We understand that the following prescription has completely cured a gentleman in Bladen county, (whose name we could mention,) of this dangerous disease, viz: An ounce of Saltpetre dissolved in a quart of water; of which a wine glass full to be taken morning, noon, and night; each dose to be followed immediately by a wine glass full of rye whiskey. *Observer.*

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13.

Cotton 10 a 10½; bagging 20 a 23; bacon 7 a 84; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 50; flaxseed 70; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; suggar, common, 8¾ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Charleston, August 16.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 48 a 53; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, after copying the list of Jackson Electors, as nominated at a meeting held in Boston on the 10th ult., remarks—

"We have made diligent inquiry respecting William Willard, Esq. of Lancaster, the candidate for Worcester N. District, and cannot find an individual of that name; also made inquiry for Jackson men in that District, and cannot hear of any. We are, therefore, brought to the conclusion, that the convention, for the want of a Jackson man, have set up a *man of straw* for their candidate. If they had done the same in the other districts, it would have been just as well."

Died,

In the forks of the Yadkin, Rowan conuty, on Monday, 18th inst. Mr. JOHN GABARD, a native of London, and for many years a respectable citizen of this county. Mr. Gabard's age was not known with certainty; but from particular incidents connected with his life, it is thought he was *one hundred and two years old*. He came to this country previous to the revolution; and although he died in poverty, yet his poverty did not lessen that respect which was entertained by his neighbours, for his intelligence and worth. He has left a wife and several children to lament their loss.

CHARLOTTE *FEMALE ACADEMY.*

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first day of October, under the direction of the undersigned and his lady. The course of education will embrace Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Ethicks and History;—Drawing, Painting, Music, plain and Ornamental Needlework.

To give tone and energy to the minds of their pupils, by pursuing such a method of instruction as will insure a radical and thorough knowledge of the sciences they may study, will be the object of the teachers. Lectures on the higher branches will be frequently delivered to the classes after recitation. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals as well as literary advancement of all who may be instrusted to their care.

Price of tuition per Session, (five months) 10 50

Drawing and Painting, do. 10
Needlework, - - - - - 5 } Payable in
Music, - - - - - - - 20 } advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL.

N. B. Board can be obtained in the best families at seven dollars per month:—six or eight young ladies can be accommodated in the Academy. 4t98.

☞The editor of the Camden Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts for payment.

Valuable Wood Land and HOUSE AND LOT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land, containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howard, Mrs. R. Troy and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is wood land, well adapted to the growth of cotton, and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good dwelling house and outhouses, all in good repair, and a good garden. Should the subscriber be unable to sell his house and lot, he will rent it on good terms.

For terms apply to WM. HOWARD.

Salisbury, August 24, 1828.—4t98.

Drs. P. C. & L. Caldwell,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and one or both will always be found at the shop occupied by P. C. Caldwell.

Charlotte, August 15, 1828.—5t99.

Regimental Orders!

AGREEABLY to orders recently received from the Brigadier General Commanding the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, the regiment of Cavalry attached to the same, are hereby ordered to parade in Concord, Cabarrus county, on Friday, the 3d day of October next, for Review and Inspection, equipped agreeably to law. Proposed to form the regiment at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of WM. N. PARKS, Col. Commanding,

JAMES NEELY, *Adjutant.*

August 16, 1828.—1w.

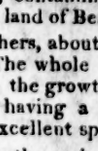
D. G. MacRAE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public—He has large and convenient Ware-Houses for the storage of Cotton.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,



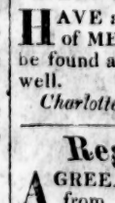
HAVING effected the object for which he declined his professional business, again offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent country, in the practice of

Medicine and Surgery.

He duly considers the pressure of the times and will make his charges accordingly.

4t97.

Committed to the Jail



OF Cabarrus county, on July 27th, a Negro man who calls his name OSTIN, and says he belongs to Margaret Kilpatrick, (widow) living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. and ran away from James Kennedy of said county, to whom he was hired. Said boy is dark complected, 5 feet 6¾ inches high, 27 or 28 years of age—part of his head bald, occasioned, he says, by a burn. His owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

Concord, August 7, 1828.—3t96

POETRY.

MODESTY

Of brightest hue, a Rose, full brown,
Conscious of beauty, vainer grown,
The Lily thus addressed :—

Vain, gaudy Rose—without my aid,
On Beauty's cheek, would'st thou not fade?
I'm loverlier far than you.

As blush'd the Rose with anger wild,
A Violet, nature's modest child,
Disclos'd its leaves of blue.

The Rose and Lily vainly tried
To prove that each was Nature's bride,
And loud the contest grew.

The sun now shone, the wind it sighed,
The Rose it drooped the Lily died—
But Violets bloomed anew.

Thus modesty will always find
Reward from every candid mind,
And praises warm and true.

BEAUTIES OF CLARA.

There's beuty in the boundless blush
At early dawn of day;
There's beauty in the golden gush
Of Nature in decay;
There's beauty in the blooming rose
In Summer's silver shower;
There's beauty in the bloom that blows;
But morning's ray
At dawn of day,
And Nature's golden gushes,
Nor flowrets fair,
Can e'er compare
With Clara's crimson blushes.

There's brilliance in the sinking star,
That guilds the lucid lake;
And in the fair reflection far,
That seems a Heaven to make;
There's brillance in the drops of dew,
That in the violet roll;
So like the light of love so true
In woman's sacred soil:
But starry light
Is not so bright
In the illusive sky,—
Just dipt in dew,
As Clara's azure eye.

There's music in the lulling lute,
At day's declining hour:
There's music in the mourful flute,
That dies in distant bow'r;
There's music in the minstrel's song,
That sings in yonder tree;
And in the breeze that bears along,
The tender touching glee;
But lulling lute,
Nor mournful flute,
Nor all the tuneful throng.
Nor sighing breeze,
Can ever please,
Like Clara's silver song. MILFORD BARD.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Manuscript.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Washington's a watch-word, such as ne'er
Shall sink, where there's an echo left to air.
[BARON.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, and immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set: and invisibly dispensing his light and cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eye could penterate the darkest designs; and his powers of invention en abled him to escape the most formidable stratagems. The very means employed by the enemy to incommode him, were frequently in his own hands, the instrument of their ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters were not many miles distant, on the Hudson; and each was waiting, like the figures on a chess board, for some favorable movement, to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes; and wagons of provisions, ammunition, and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number and aduress. On one of those occasions, a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harrassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like General Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult; there were always advanced guards to cover the American Commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favor of America, and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality, alleging as his reason—his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumoured in the American Army, that his friends had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and, apparently, mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day, as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically named the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every other formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. "By no means, dear sir!" exclaimed the worthy patriot; "there is no man I esteem more than yourself: and as a proof of the confidence wihch I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall, accompany me." "Pardon me, General," cried the host; "but why so serious on so trifling a subject? I merely jested." "I am aware of it," said the hero, smiling; "but what of that? I have long considered the plaieng of these out posts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not sport with the friendship you indulge for me." "But then—the hour, General."—"Oh, yes, two o'clock you said."—"Precisely!" returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favourite horse, and proceeded alone, upon a bye-road which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. "How punctual, kind sir!" exclaimed the warm hearted friend. "Punctuality," replied Washington, "is an angel virture embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity," The host started: but recovering himself, he added,—"then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grass—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into hoary battlements, and tapering again into gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by the sun. "This is fine, bold scenery!" exclaimed the General, apparently absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. "Yes sir," replied his friend, looking wistfully around, as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened confusedly on the floor. "I must rally you my friend, observed the General; "do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind the hill which obstinately checks the view?" "I do," replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. "There," continued the hero, "my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark, that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head-quarters of the enemy?"

While pointing to his friend the profile of the country, the face of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken, it was a troop seemingly, of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding through a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest that swelled along the bosom of the landscape. "Would it not be strange, observed the General, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him, "that after all my toils, America should forfeit her liberty." 'Heaven forbid!' said his friend; becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. "But," resumed Washington, "I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp; and, doubtless, you know that it is possible "to be wounded even in the house of one's friend." "Sir;" demanded the downcast host, unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, "who can possibly intend so daring a crime?" "I only meant," replied the other, "that treachery was the most hideous of crimes: for Judas-like, it will even sell its Lord for money!" "Very true, dear sir," responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horse, winding round the hill, and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. "Is it two o'clock yet?" demanded Washington; for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army, and I regret that my visit must therefore, be shorter than intended." "It lacks a full quarter yet!" said his friend, seeming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house?" "Oh, they may possibly be a party of British light horse," returned his companion, coolly, "which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not, they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me."—As he said this, the Captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse; and his example was followed by the rest of the party. "General," returned the other, walking to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, "General, you are my prisoner!" "I believe not," said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; "but friend," exclaimed he, slapping him in return on the arm, "I know that you are mine! Here, officer, carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America."

The British general had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock, at which time he was to send a troop of horse, to secure him in their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected.

They pursued their may to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on condition of his leaving the country for ever; which he accordingly did, and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

Dreadful Accident and loss of Lives at Kirkaldy in Scotland.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Kirkaldy, on Sunday last (15th June) the disastrous consequences of which equal if not exceed those produced by the fall of the Brunswich Theatre some months back. From the particulars which have reached us through a correspondent, it appears that the celebrated Mr. Irving (who has been for some weeks back in the active exercise of his ministry through different parts of Scotland) was announced to preach at Kirkaldy, on the days of Saturday and Sunday, which naturally attracted numerous congregations. On the evening of the latter the Chapel was crowded at an early hour to hear (we believe) his farewell sermon. Service had not commenced when the fears of the cengregation were excited by a sudden cracking of the beams which supported one of the galleries. The alarm of danger was instantly succeeded by its reality. The gallery gave way, and precipitated with the whole of its occupants into the body of the Church. The results were terrific, and the sacrifice of life awfully great.—The rush to the doors was tremendous, and in the struggle for life and death, *twenty-nine* persons are stated to have died from pressure and suffocation.—Three were crushed to death by the falling beams, and numbers have received severe contusions. The consternation in the town and neighborhood when our correspondent's letter came off, was great beyond example. Anxious solicitued was in every face, and inquiry in every mouth, while the grief of the relatives and friends of the sufferers, (among whom was a mother, whose *three* daughters perished on the occasion) added considerably to the melencholy and heart rending features of the scene. *Liverpool Adv.*

ALBINOS.

In zoology, a denomination given to the white negroes of Africa, who have light hair, blue eyes, and a white body, resembling that of the Europeans, when viewed at a distance; but upon a nearer approach the whiteness is pale and livid, like that of a leprous person, or of a dead body. Their eyes are so weak that they can hardly see any object in the day, or bear the rays of the sun, and yet, when the moon shines, they see as well, and run through the deepest shades of their forests with as much ease and activity, as other men do in the brightest daylight. Their complexion is delicate; they are less robust and vigorous than other men, they generally sleep in the day, and go abroad in the night. The negroes regard them as monsters, and will not allow them to propagate their kind. In Africa this variety of the human species very frequently occurs. Wafter informs us that there are white Indians of the same general character among the yellow or copper-colored Indians of the Isthmus of Darien. It has been a subject of inquiry, whether these men form a peculiar and distinct race and a permanent variety of the human species, or are merely individuals who have accidentally degenerated from their orignal stock.—Buffon inclines to the latter opinion, and he alleges in proof of it, that in the isthmus of America a husband and wife, both of a copper colour, produced one of these white children; so that the singular color and constitution of these white Indians must be a species of disease which they derive from their parents; and the production of whites by negro parents, which sometimes happens confirms the same theory. According to this author, white appears to be the primitive color of nature, which may be varied by climate food, and manners, to yellow, brown, and black; and which, in certain circumstances, returns, but so much altered, that it has no resemblance to the original whiteness, because it has been adulterated by the causes that are assigned. Nature, he says, in her most perfect exertions made men white; and the same nature, after suffering every possible change still renders them white; but the natural or specific whiteness is very different from the individual or accidental. Of this we have examples in vegetables, as well as in men and other animals. A white rose is very different, even in the quailty of whiteness, from a red rose which has been rendered white by the autumnal frosts. He deduces a further proof that these white men are merely degenerated individuals, from the comparative weakness of their constitution and from the extreme feebleness of their eyes. This last fact, will appear to be less singular, when it is considered that in Europe very fair men have generally weak eyes; and he has remarked that their organs of hearing are often dull; and it has been alleged by others, that dogs of a perfectly white color are deaf. This is a subject which demands further investigation. *Sillimans's Journal.*

Quid times! Cesarem vehis.—A few years since, a worthy clergyman in one of the western states, in an extemporaneous sermon from the words, "Trust in the Lord," in contrasting the confidence with which man can often inspire his fellow man, with that which is produced by the promises of God, with great force and energy introduced the oft repeated story of the great Roman conqueror in the following strain:—"When Cæsar wishing to pass a strait of the sea, whose waves were dashed into fury by a raging tempest, seeing the boatmen tremble and recoil from the hazardous enterprize; with a look of astonishmeut exclaimed: "Quid times! Cesarem vehis!" what do you fear! you carry Cæsar!—The boatmen, reanimated by the stern accents of that voice whose commands they had been accustomed to obey, disregarding the violence of the tempest, and forgetful of every consideration of personal danger leaped into the boat and plied the oar, fancying perhaps, that he on whose sword victory had so often smiled, could make for them a safe passage through the sea, and comand the elements with the same ease that he was wont to do his victorious legion—"and," exclaimed the preacher, "shall not the Christian soldier with equal promptness obey his commands who possesses almighty power, and trust in his promises, who is King of kings, and Lord of lords."

Speech delivered before the New York convention, Mr. B. of S———, upon the subject of oaths of office:

"Mr. Chairman—Sir it appears to me, sir, I don't know, sir, but so I think, sir, I may be wrong, sir, yet I cannot tell sir, there is no use in swearing at all, sir, that I see, sir.—Sir, it injures the morality of the community, sir, for we are commanded not to swear at all, sir, so we had better vote, sir, to abolish oaths altogether, sir. So I will sit down sir."

CALUMNY REPELLED—The oration at the celebrotion of the last National Anniversary, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, was delivered by Mr. EVERETT, the distinguished Representative in Congress from that District. The following passage copied from a Boston paper, contains an excellent answer to some of the scurrility which the London Quarterly Review has aimed at the People of the United States.

Nat. Int.

"A late writer in the London Quarterly Review has permitted himself to say, that the original establishment of the United States, and that of the Colony of Botany Bay, were pretty nearly modelled on the same plan. The meaning of this slanderous insinuation is, that the United States were settled by deported convicts, in like manner as New South Wales has been settled by felons, whose punishment by death has been commuted into transportation. It is, doubtless, true, that, at one period, the English Government was in the habit of condeming to hard labor, as servants, in the colonies, a portion of those who had received the sentence of the law. If this practice makes it proper to compare America with Botany Bay, the same comparrison might be made of England herself before the practice of transportation began, and even now; inasmuch as a large portion of her convicts are held to labour within her own bosom. In one sense, indeed, we might doubt whether the allegation were more of a reproach or a compliment. During the time that the colonization of America was going on the most rapidly, the best citizens of England—if it be any part of good citizenship to resist oppression—were immured in her prisons of State, or lying at the mercy of the law.

"Such were the convicts by which America was settled. Men convicted of fearing God more than they feared man: of sacrificing property, ease, and all the comforts of life, to a sense of duty, and the dictates of conscience—men convicted of pure lives, brave hearts, and simple manners. The enterprise was led by Raleigh, the chivalrous convict, who unfortunately believed that his Royal master had the heart of a man, and would not let a sentence of death, which had slumbered for sixteen years revive and take effect after so long an interval of employment and favor. But *nullun tempus occurrit regi.* The felons who followed next were the heroic and long-suffering church of Robinson, at Leyden—Carver, Brewster, Bradford, and their pious associates, convicted of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences, and of giving up all—country, property, and the tombs of their fathers—that they might do so, unmolested. Not content with having driven the Puritans from her soil, England next enacted, or put in force, the oppressive laws, which colonized Maryland with Catholics, and Pennsylvania with Quakers. Nor was it long before the American plantations were recruited by the Germans, convicted of inhabiting the Palitanate, when the merciless armies of Louis XIV. were turned into that devoted region; and Huguenots, convicted of holding what they deemed the simple truth of Christianity, when it pleased the mistress of Louis XIV. to be very zealous for the Catholic faith. These were followed in the next age by the Highlanders, convicted of loyality to their hereditary prince, on the plains of Culloden; and the Irish, convicted of supporting the rights of their country, against an oppressive external power. Such are the convicts by whom America was settled.

"In this way whatsoever was really valuable in European character—the resolute industry of one nation, the inventive skill and curious arts of another, the lofty enterprise of another—the courage, conscience, principle, self-denial of all, were winnowed out by the policy of the prevailing Governments, little knowing what they did, as a precious seed, wherewith to plant the soil of America."

Singular Whim.—Some time ago a Mr. Thorp, of Cornwall, advertised a reward of 60*l.* a year, for life, to any one who would undertake to live seven years under ground; without seeing any thing human, and to let his hair and beard grow during the whole time. Apartments were prepared under ground very commodious, with as many books as the occupier pleased, and provision served from Mr. Thorp's own table; whenever the recluse wanted convenience he was to ring a bell, and it was to be provided for him. Singular as this residence may appear, an occupier offered himself, and is now in the second year of his probation. He is a labouring man, and has a wife and large family.